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in going through the book are likely to be a waste—surely so is the dollar one has to pay for it.

The publishers have among their ten-cent pamphlets works containing more material and a better explanation of what economic determinism really is.

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*Studies in Agricultural Economics.* Edited by PROFESSOR LEWIS H. HANEY. Bulletin 298 of the University of Texas. Austin: University of Texas, 1913. pp. 132.

The bulletin is a collection of "undergraduate studies in agricultural economics," as the editor himself puts it, the work being done under the auspices of the "Texas Applied Economics Club." A good deal of space has been devoted to the discussion of agricultural co-operation, and especially to the Danish and German co-operative methods in credit, production, and marketing, and the question as to the possibility of their adaptation, with some modifications, to American conditions. The next important topic is the problem of agricultural labor which is as acute in Texas as in any other part of the United States. The establishment of state bureaus of employment has been suggested to supply the seasonal demand for labor, while agricultural education might put a stop to the rural exodus. Another important point brought out is the relative decrease of the Negro population from 24.7 per cent of the entire population of the state in 1880 to 17.7 per cent in 1910. The increasing demand, during this period, for the kind of labor which Negroes had generally performed was met by the rapid influx of Mexican labor.

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*The Labour Movement.* By L. T. HOBHOUSE. 3d ed. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 8vo, pp. 159. \$1.00 net.

Mr. Hobhouse is a mild radical in labor matters. In this little book, he discusses the various tendencies in the labor movement, chiefly of England, and attempts to show that "all ways lead to Rome," the writer's particular Rome being an industrial democracy. With the exception of a rather able account of the co-operative movement in England, the book offers very little new in the way of either material or methods of approach. An effort is made to prove to the various groups within the labor ranks that, after all, their differences are not as grave as the partisan leaders assert them to be. *The Labour Movement* is a good book for those who would begin their acquaintance with radicalism; its easy style, undogmatic and clear exposition make it pleasant reading.